







VOCAL

Being a

PSALMS, HYMNS,

Compiled from

APPROVED



By G. E. BILAKE.

HARMONY:

Collection of Os

ANTHEMS & CHANTS,

the Compositions of the Core

AUTHORS



10r.

Dols

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BULES for SINGING,

In music there are but seven sounds; belonging to any key note. And they are distinguished by the seven first letters of the alphabet, viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A stave is five lines with their spaces, whereon music is written, to express the gradations of sound.

EXAMPLES.

Bass.	Tenor.	Counter.	Treble.
Fifth line A 19	Space above G 15	Space above G 15	Space above G 22
Fourth space G 8	Fifth line F 14	Fifth line F 14	Fifth line F 21
Fourth line F 7	Fourth space E 13	Fourth space E 13	Fourth space E 20
Third space E 6	Fourthline D 12	Fourth line D 12	Fourth line D 19
Third line D 5	Third space C 11	Third space C 11	Third spaceC 18
Second space C 4	Third line B 10	Third line B 10	Third lineB 17
Second line B 3	Second space A 9	Second space A 9	Second space A 16
. First space A 2	Second line G 8	Second line G 8	Second line G 15
First line G 1	First Space F 7	First space F 7	First spaceF 14
	First line E 6	Firstline E 6	Firstline E 13

In the above examples the figures on the right hand of each, discover the corresponding sounds of the general scale and likewise the pitch of the several parts together. The Treble is considered in a woman's voice, which an eighth above aman's

A flat b set before a note sinks it half a tone. — A sharp # raises it half a tone. — A natural # restores a note to its primitive sound.

Order of the singing syllables, ascending, is fa, so, la, ba, do, mi, fa. ____ Descending, fa, mi, na, do, ba, la, so, fa.

If no flat or sharp, is at the beginning of a tune, C is Fa.

If F be sharp _ _ _ _ G is Fa.

If F and C be sharp _ _ _ D is Fa.

If F C and G be sharp _ _ A is Fa.

If F C G and D be sharp _ E is Fa.

If B E A and D be flat _ _ _ E is Fa.

If B E A and D be flat _ _ _ A is Fa.

The last note of the bass must always be Fa, or Na, if Fa, the time is in the major, if Na it is in the minor mode.

A Brace, or shows how many parts are sung together. A Ledger Line is added when a note ascends or descends a line beyond the stave. A Slur shows how many notes are sung to one syllable. A Single Bar divides the tune agreeably to the measure. A Double Bar shows the end of a strain. A Dot, at the right hand of of a note, makes it one half longer. A Staccato shows that the note thus marked must be sung in a very distinct manner. A Repeat & or shows that the tune is to be sung twice from the note over, or before which it is placed, to the next double bar or close. A figure three over or under any three notes of the same kind, shows that they must be performed in the time of two without a figure. A Direct w is set at the end of a stave, to shew the place of the succeeding note. The figures one two strain, show that the note under one, is to be sung before the repeat, and that under two, after, omitting the note under one, but if tied with a slur, both must be sung in the repetition. A Close shows the end of a tune.

MOODS OF COMMON TIME .

FIRST MOOD, is expressed by a plain C at the beginning of the stave, has a semibreve, or its quantity, in a measure; sung in the time of four seconds, or while we may leisurely count one, two, three, four; four beats in a bar; two down, and two up.

SECOND MOOD, is expressed by a Cwith a stroke thro it, has the same measure, sung in the time of thee seconds, four beats in a bar, two down and two up.

THIRD MOOD, is expressed by a \Im or \Im inverted, has the same measure, sung in the time of two seconds, two beats in a bar, one down and one up.

FOURTH MOOD, is expressed by the figures 2 two four, has a minim for its measure, sung in the time of one second, two beats in a bar, one down and one up.

MOODS OF TRIPLE TIME.

FIRST MOOD, is expressed by the figures 3 three and two, has three minims in a measure, sung in the time of three seconds, three beats in a bar, two down and one up.

SECOND MOOD, is expressed by the figures 3 three and four, has three cretchets in a measure, sung in half the time of the first mood, three beats in a bar, two down and one up.

THIRD MOOD, is expressed by the figures 3 three and eight, has three quavers in a measure, sung in half the time of the second mood, three beats in a bar, two down and one up.

MOODS OF COMPOUND TIME.

FIRST MOOD, is expressed by the figures 6 six and four, has six crotchets in a measure, sung in the time of two seconds, two beats in a bar, one down and one up.

SECOND MOOD, is expressed by the figures 6 six and eight, has six quavers in a measure, sung in the time of one second, two beats in a bar, one down and one up.

In the moods of time that are expressed by figures, we may observe that the under figure shows into how many parts the semibreve is divided, and the upper figure how many of the same parts fill a measure.

ON BEATING OF TIME.

Beating of time, is an artificial method of marking the movement of a musical air, is performed in variable ways, but generally with the hand or foot; in performing vocal musicalone, it is best to use the hand only

Every measure begins with a motion of the hand, or foot, downwards, except in very quick instrumental music, where the motion is down with the beginning of one measure, and up with the next, &c.

In beating the two first moods of common time, let the first beat begin with a motion of the hand downwards, resting the hand upon the end of the fingers, on the thing beat upon; the second beat begins with a motion of the heel of the hand downwards, and resting in that position, without raising the fingers; for the third beat, the hand may be raised to the left shoulder; for the fourth, let the hand be brought back to its first position, & then it will be ready to begin another measure — The two first beats in triple time may be performed as the two first in common time; for the third beat, raise the hand to its first position. For the sake of uniformity it is best for the whole choir to beat with the right hand. We may consider the motion and resting of the hand as dividing the beat equally, in common and triple time — but in compound time the resting is double of the motion.

There should not be the least noise in beating of time, or in any other way, during the performance of mu-

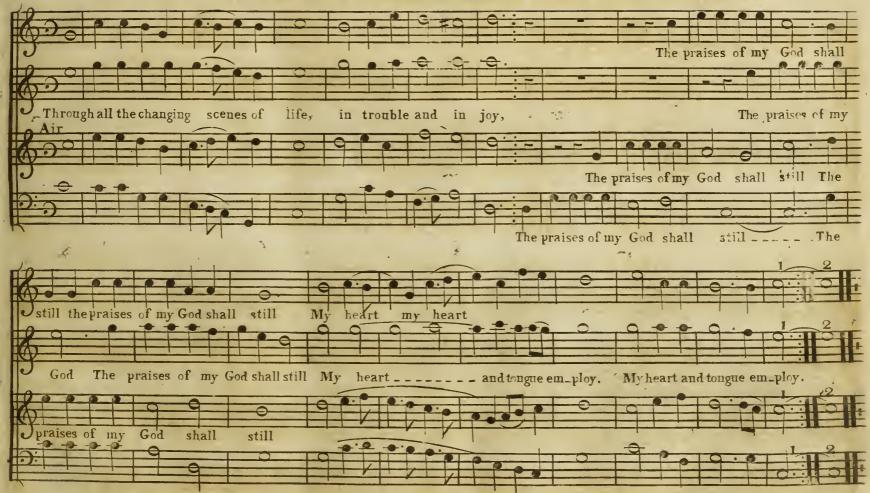
_sic, as it has a direct tendency to destroy the musical sounds.

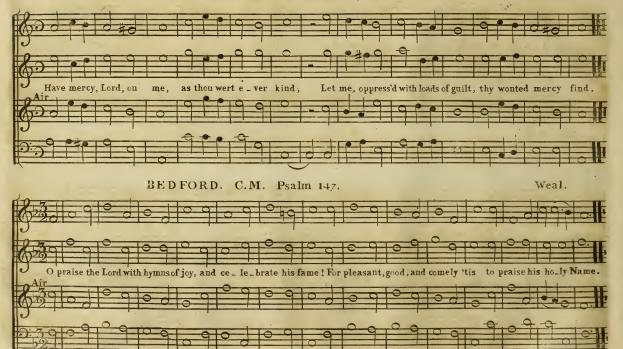
Characters of the NOTES and the PROPORTION they bear to each other.

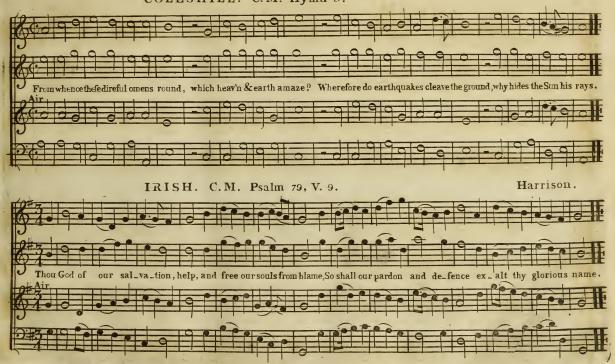


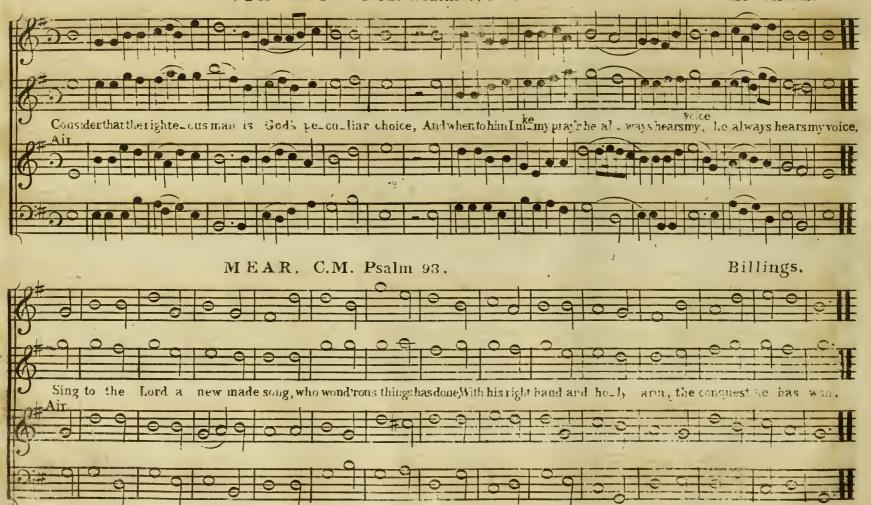
A semibreve rest fills a measure in all moods of time; the other rests are equal in time to the notes after which they are called.

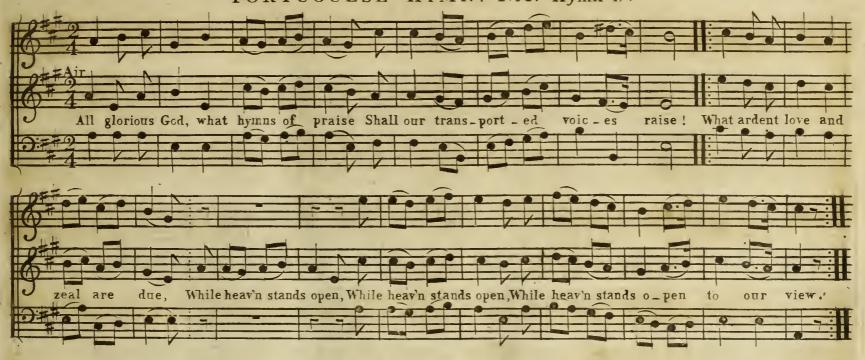








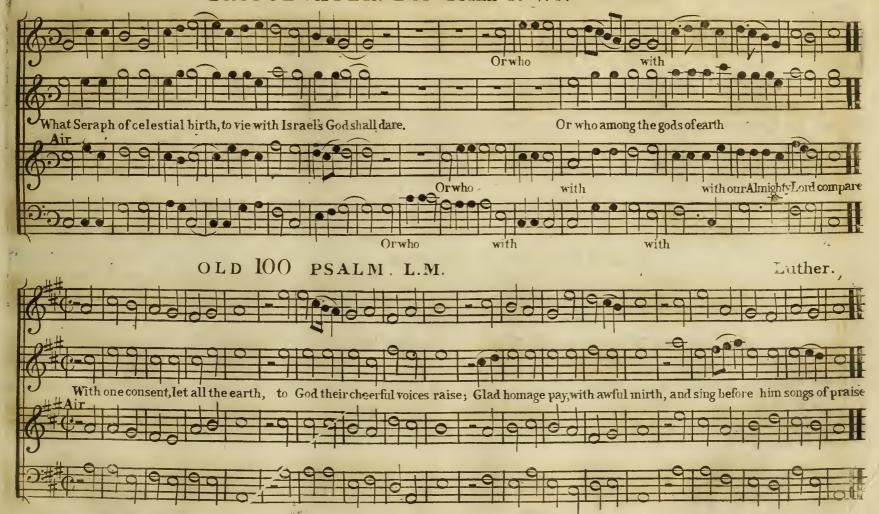


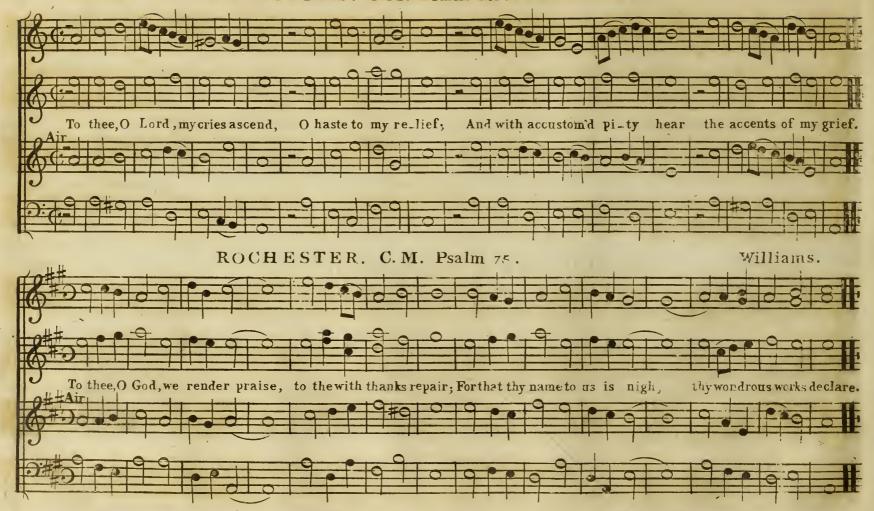


MOUNT HOLLY, C.M. Psalm 23, V. 2.

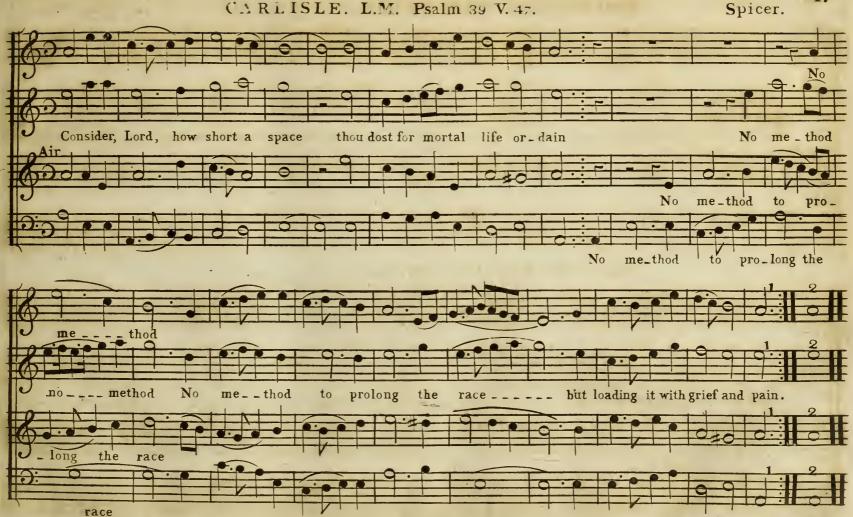
In ten_der grass he makes me feed, and gent-ly there repose; Then leads me to cool shades & where re_freshing wa_ter flows.

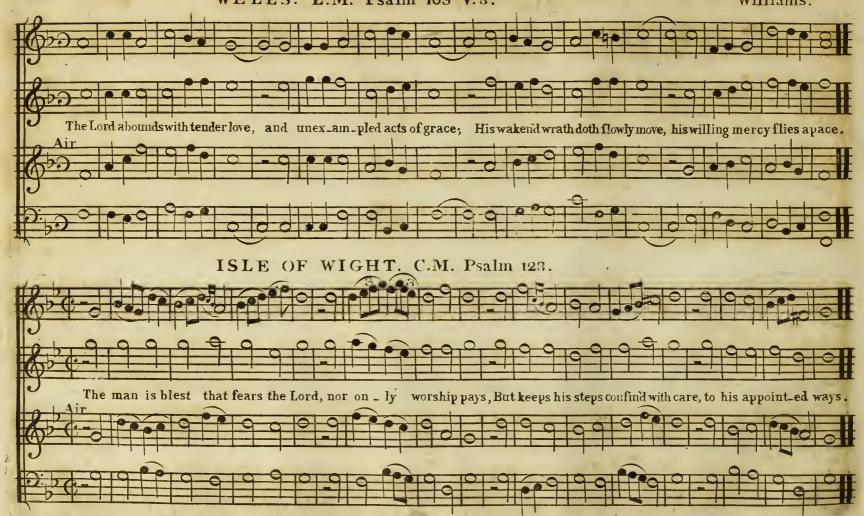


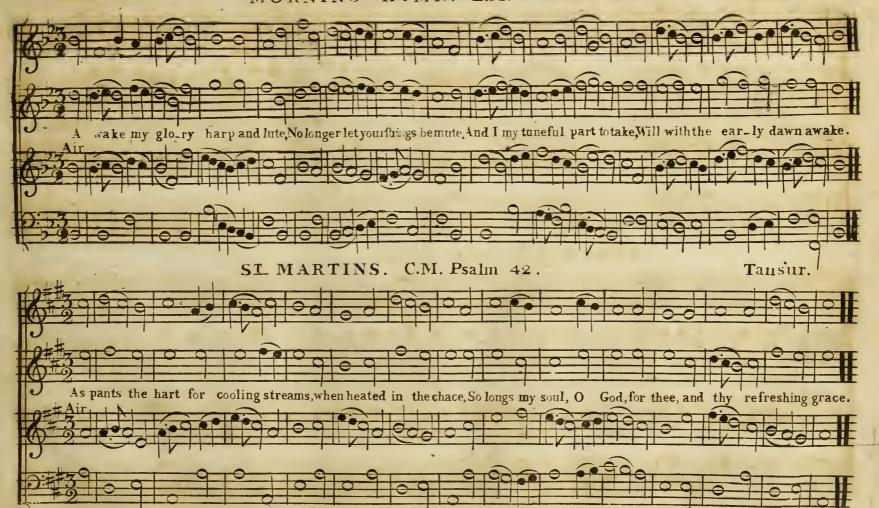


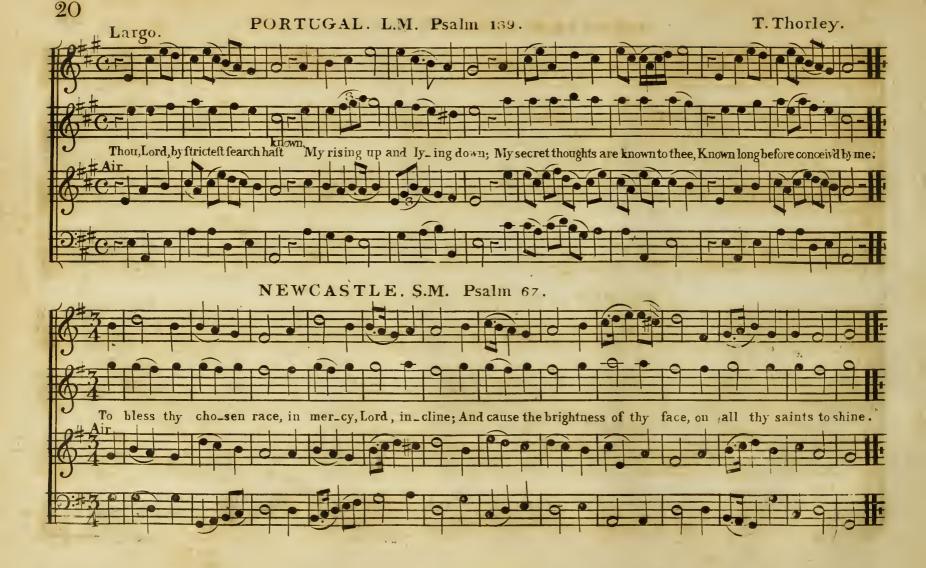


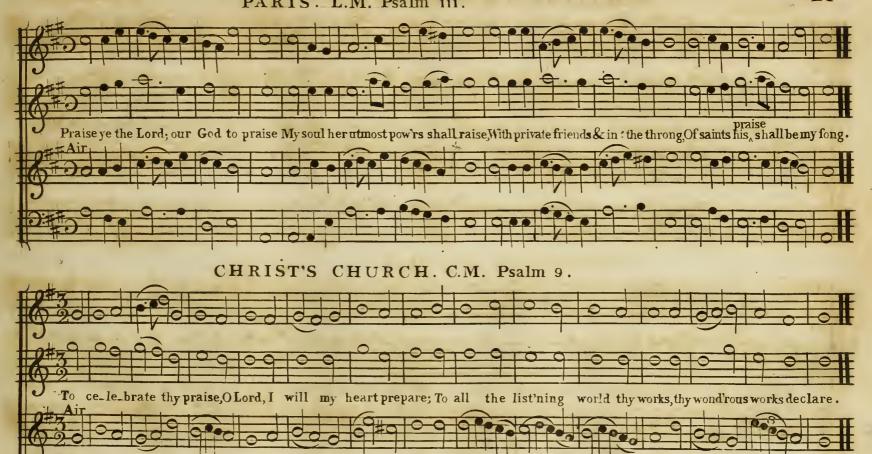


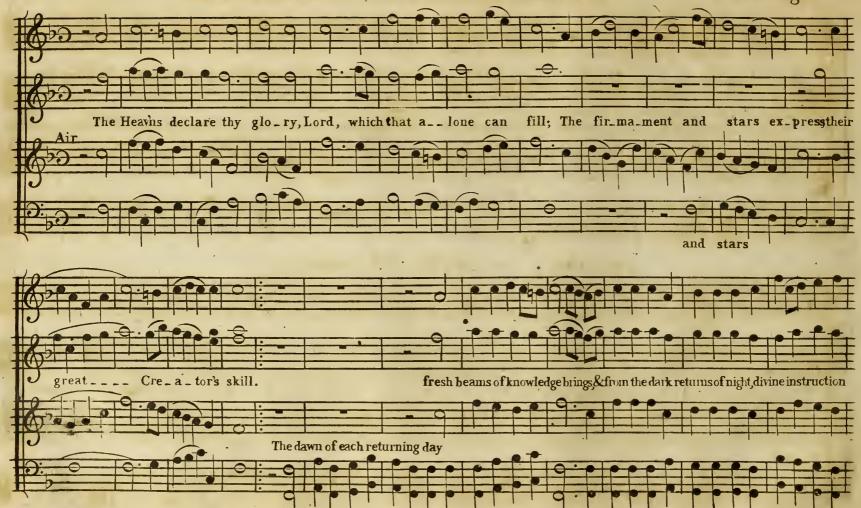


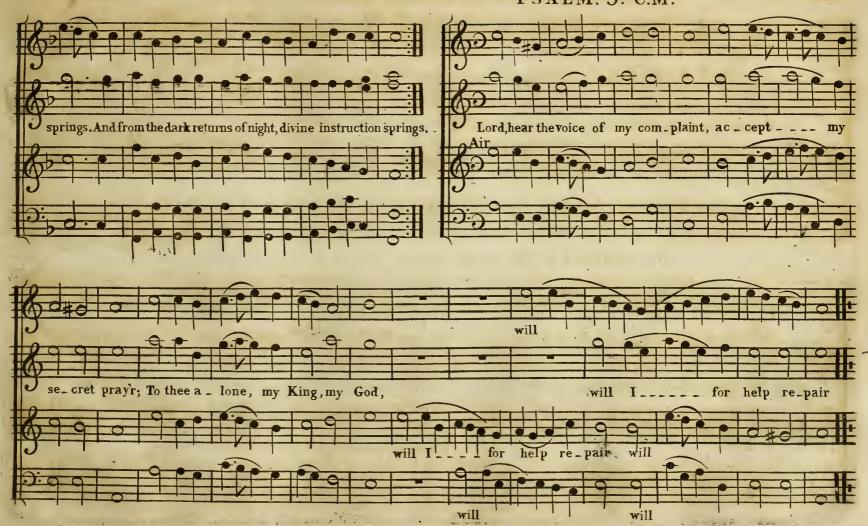


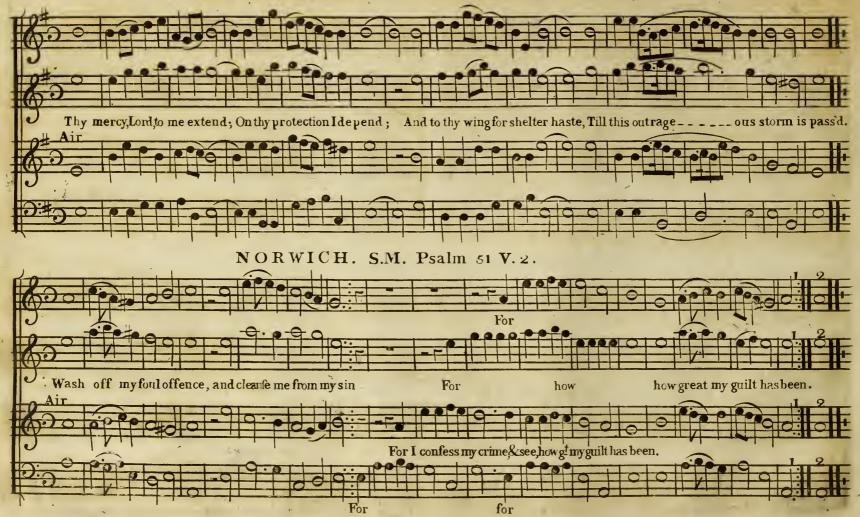


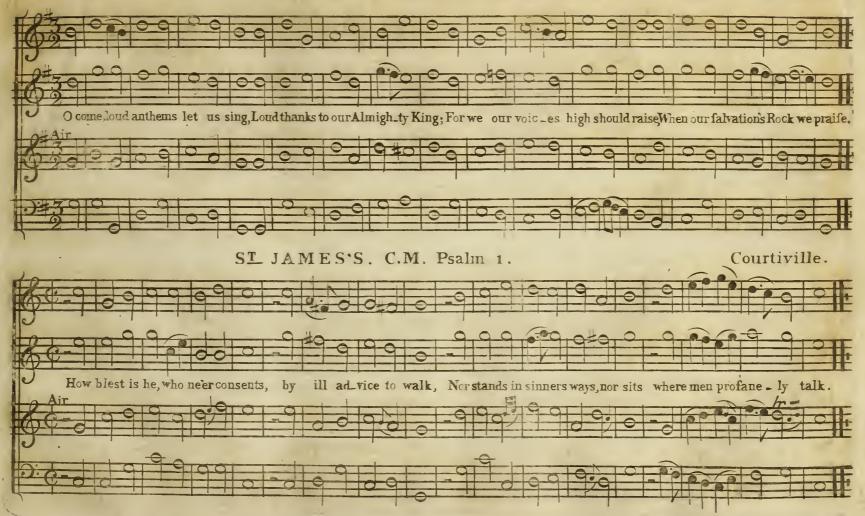


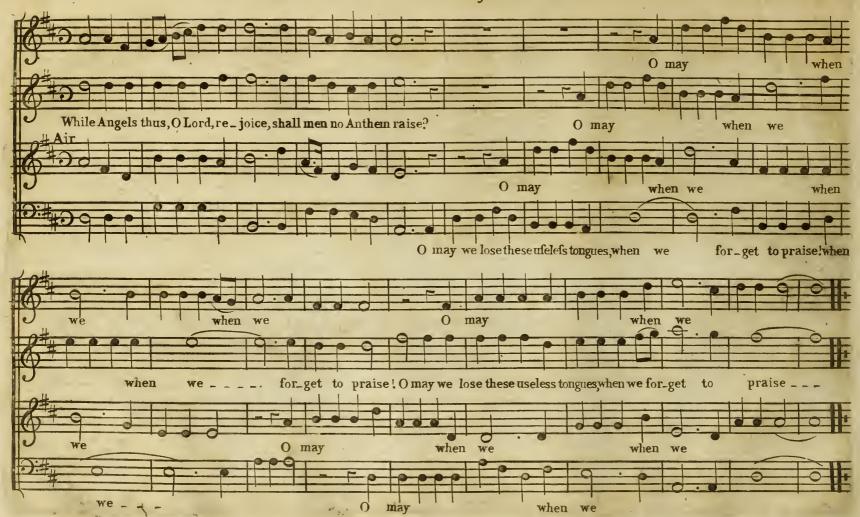




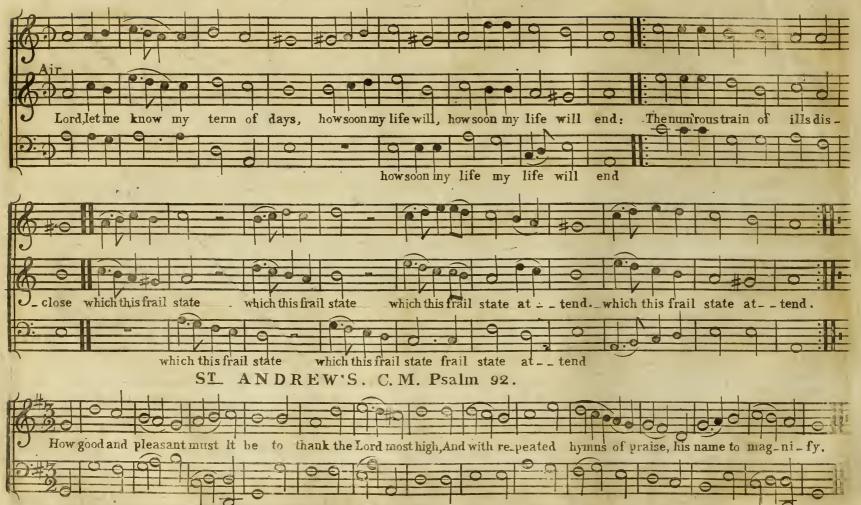






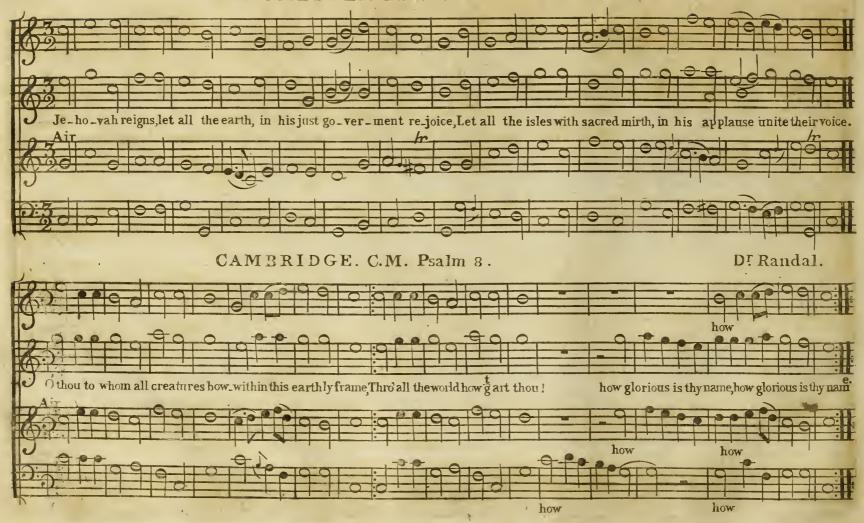




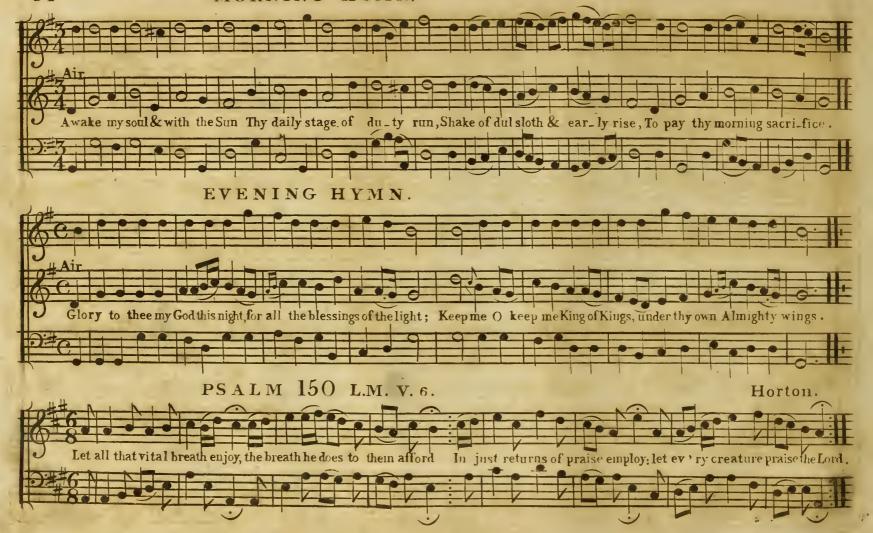










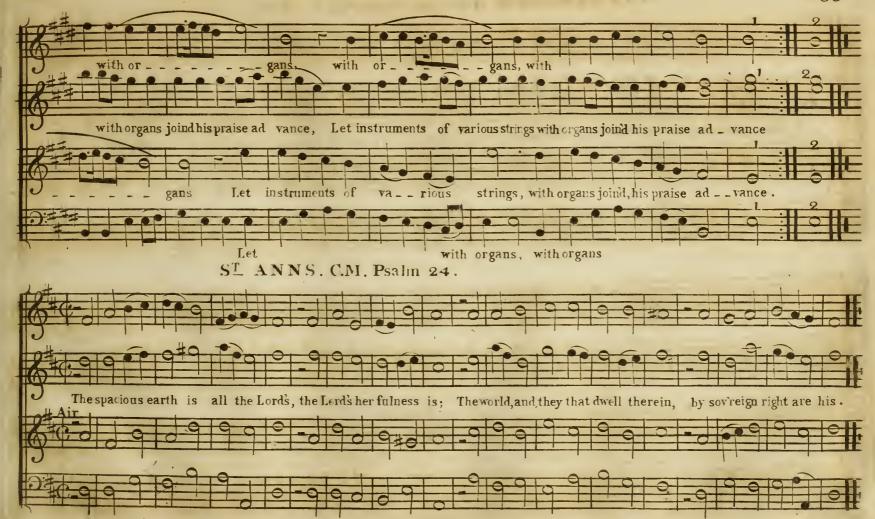




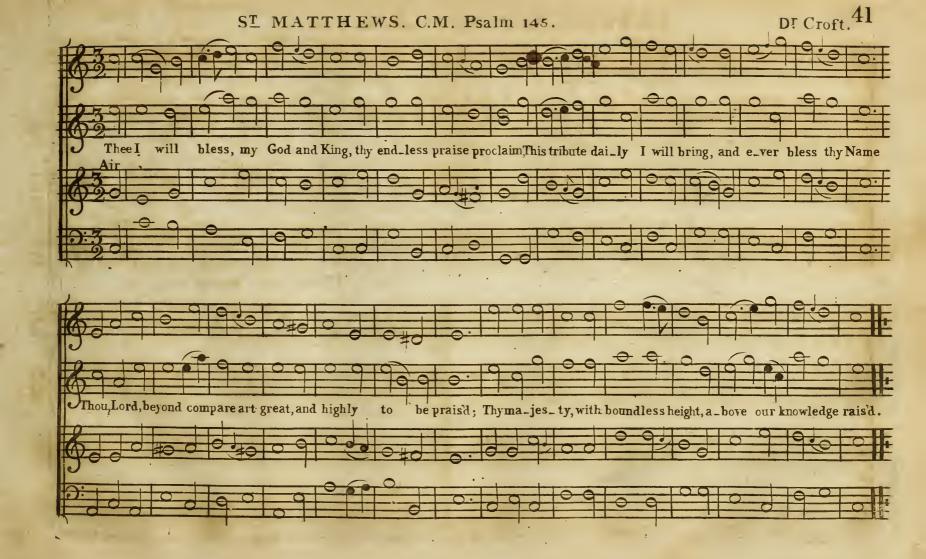


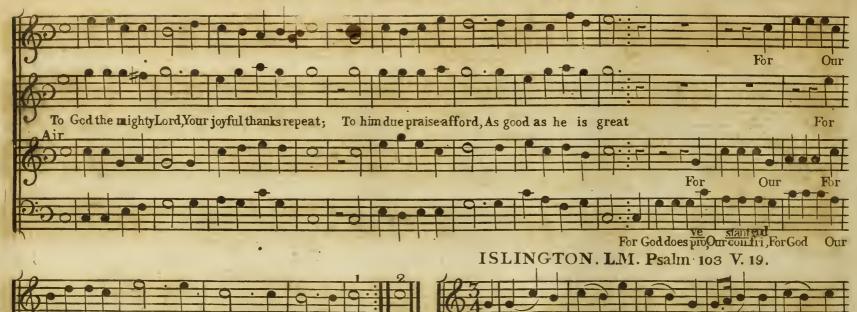


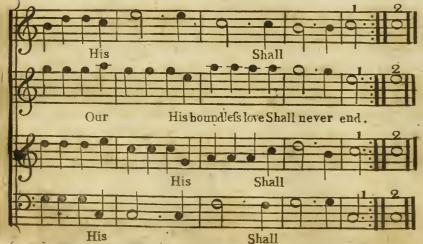


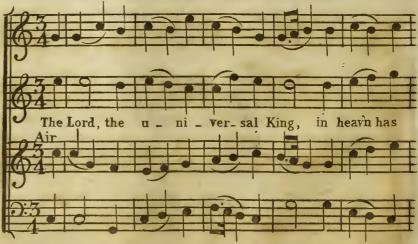


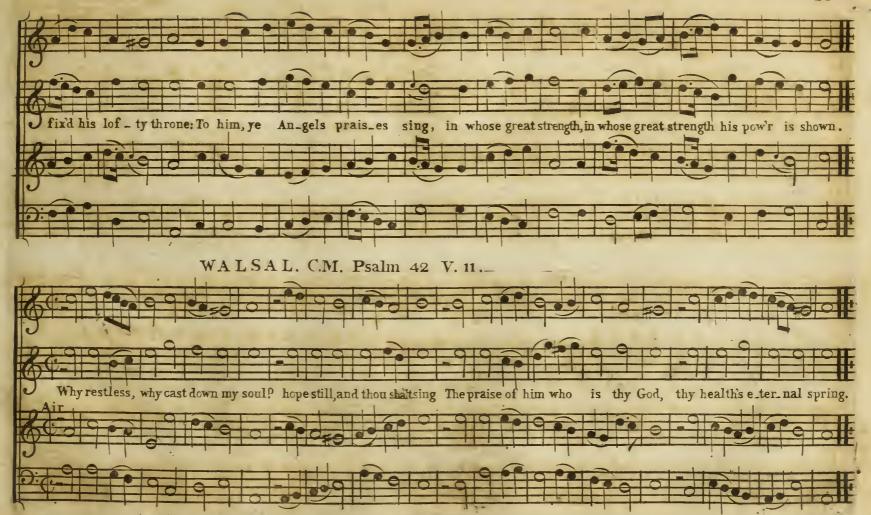


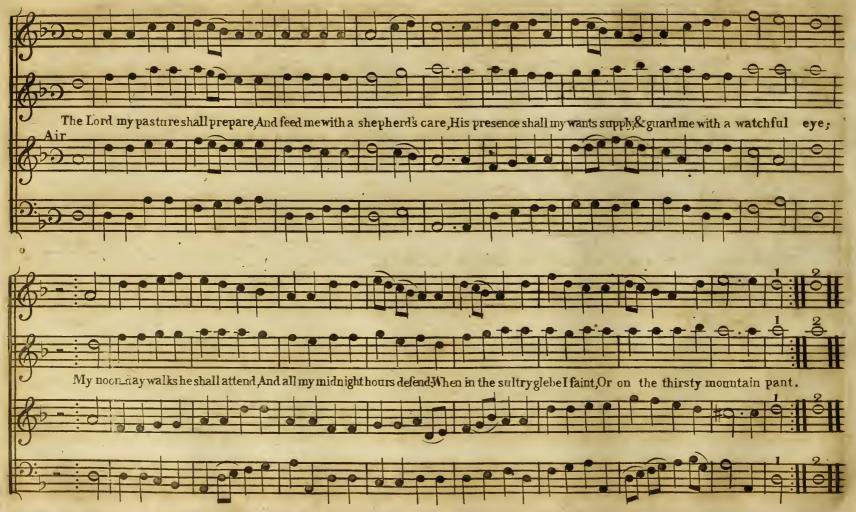




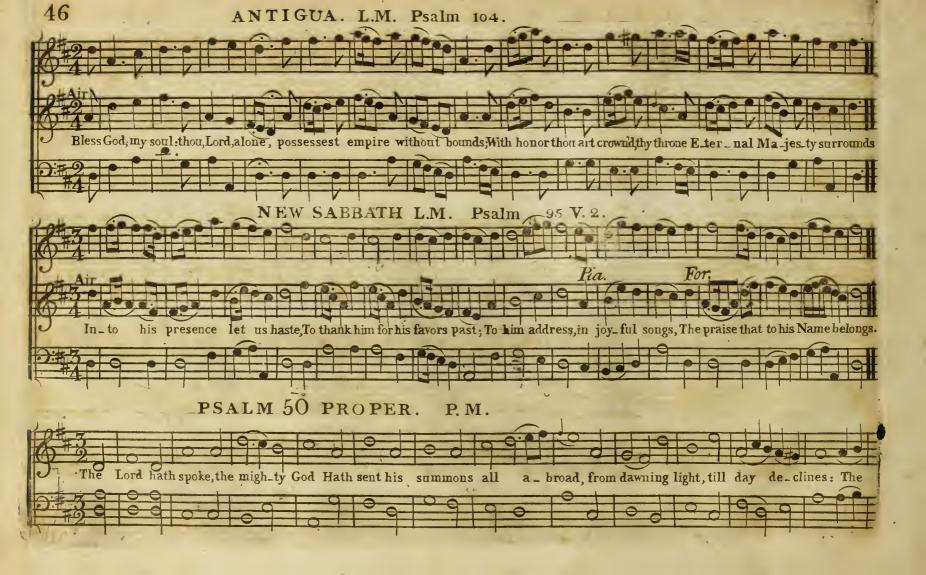


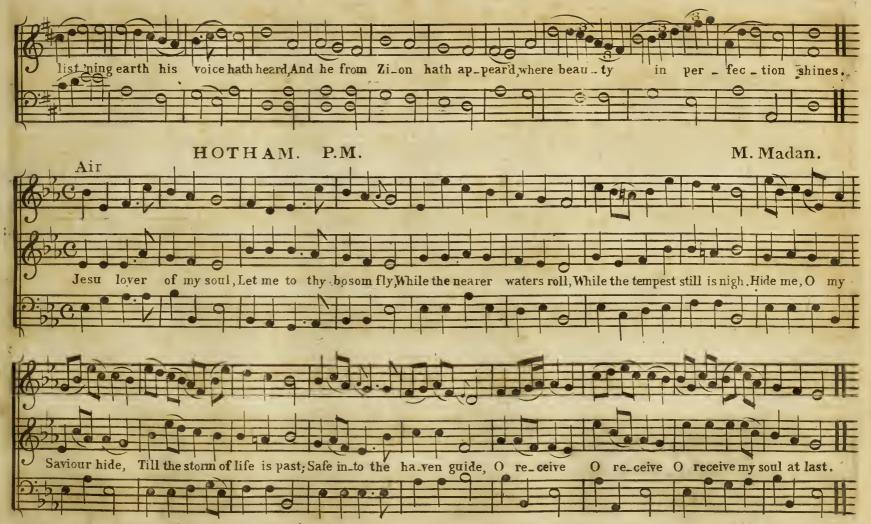






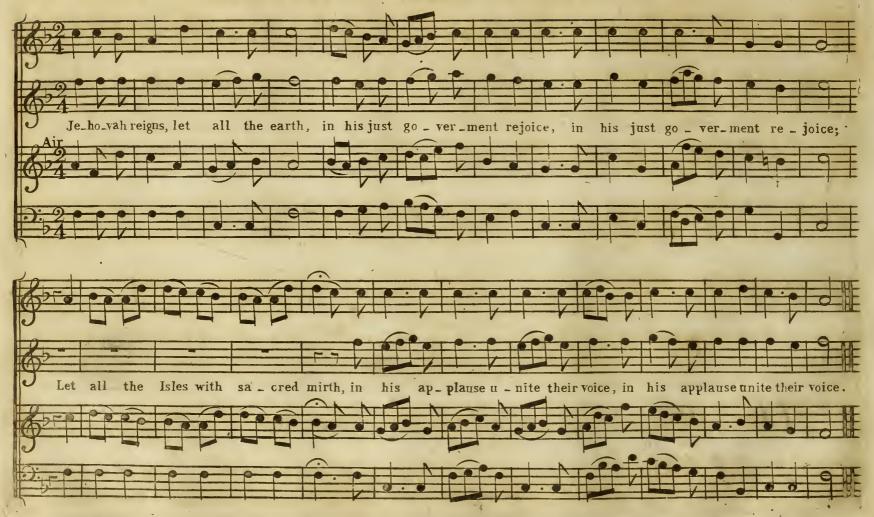


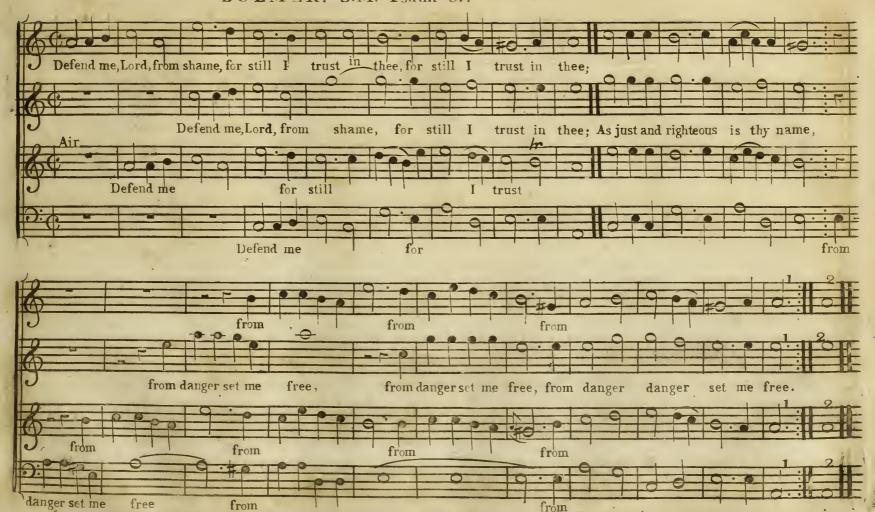




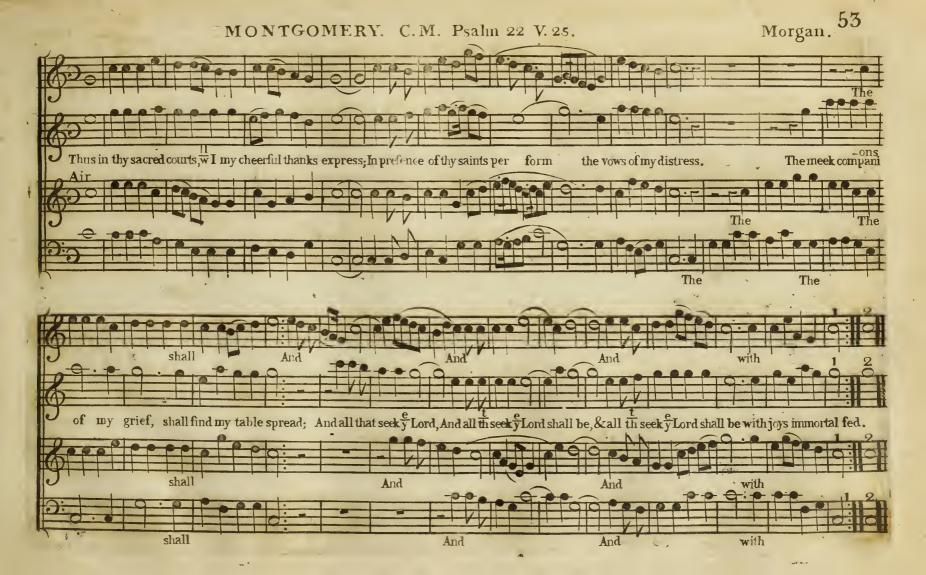








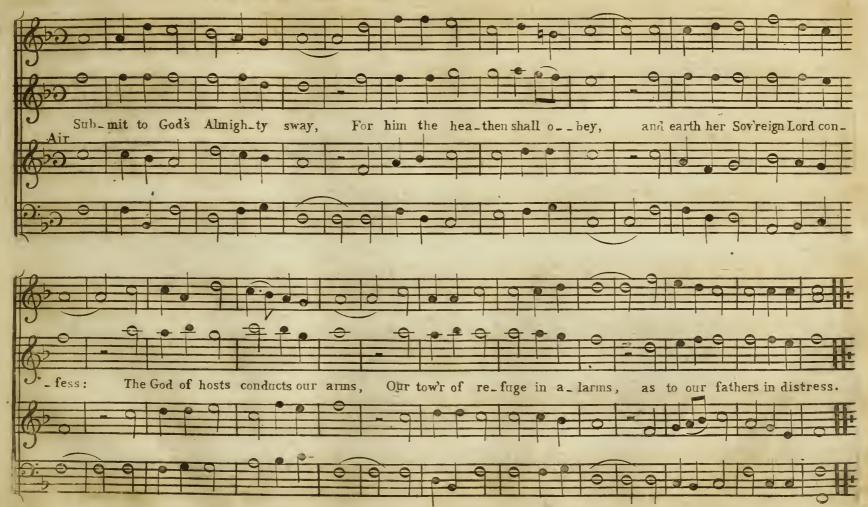
FALMOUTH. M. Madan. Lord we come be - fore bow, Oh! do not our suit dis_dain, At thy feet we hum_bly the now, seek thee Lord in vain, Lord on thee our souls de__pend, In com_pas_sion now de_ scend: ~ Pia For: Fill our hearts with thy rich tune our lips to sing thy praise. Tune our lips to sing thy praise, grace,

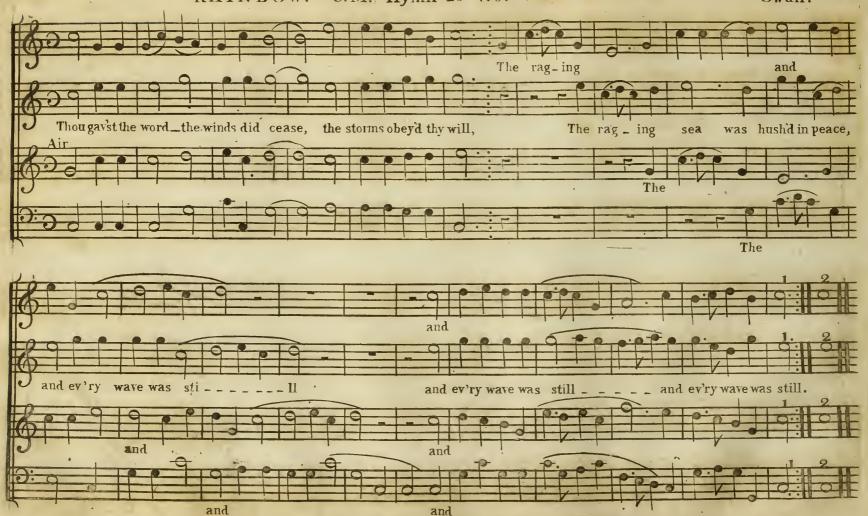


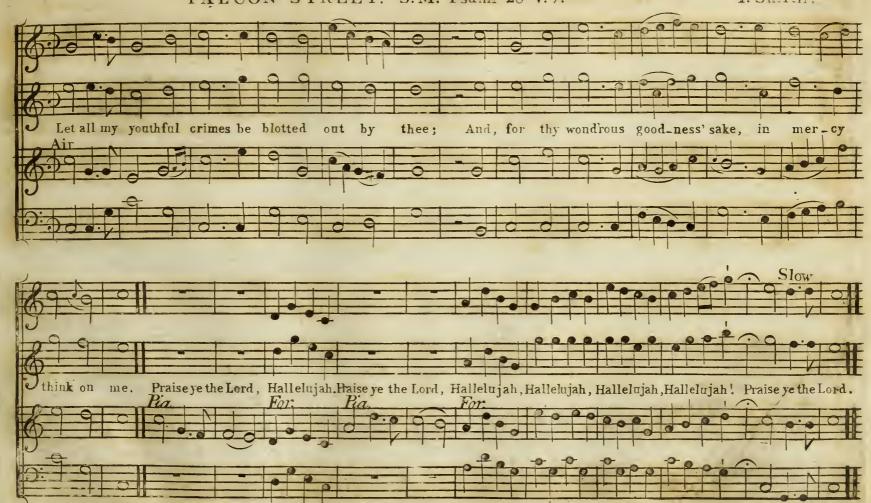
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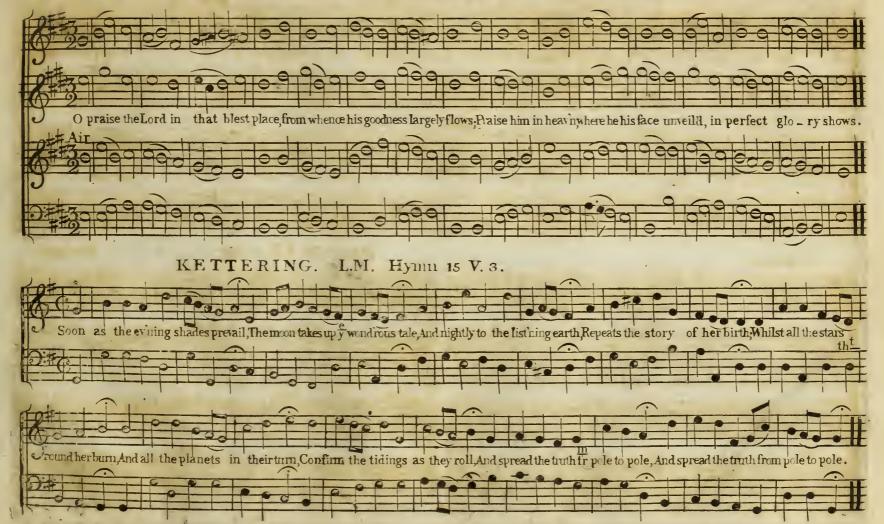




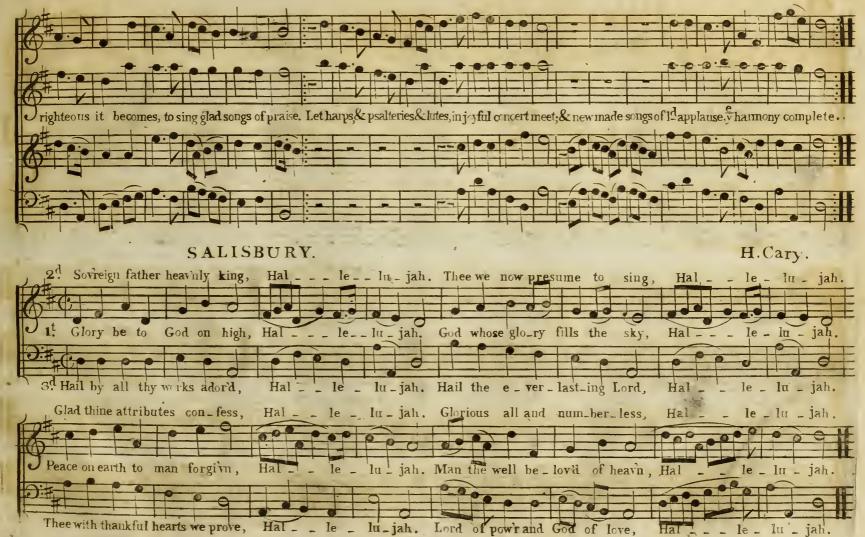


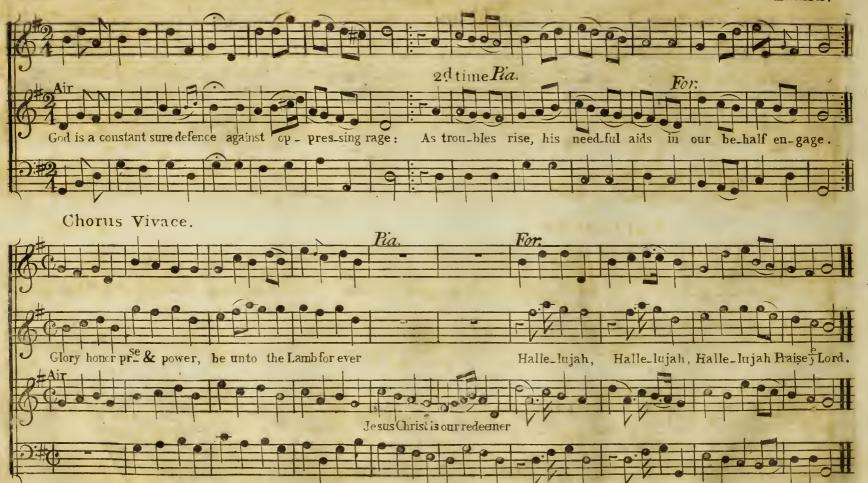






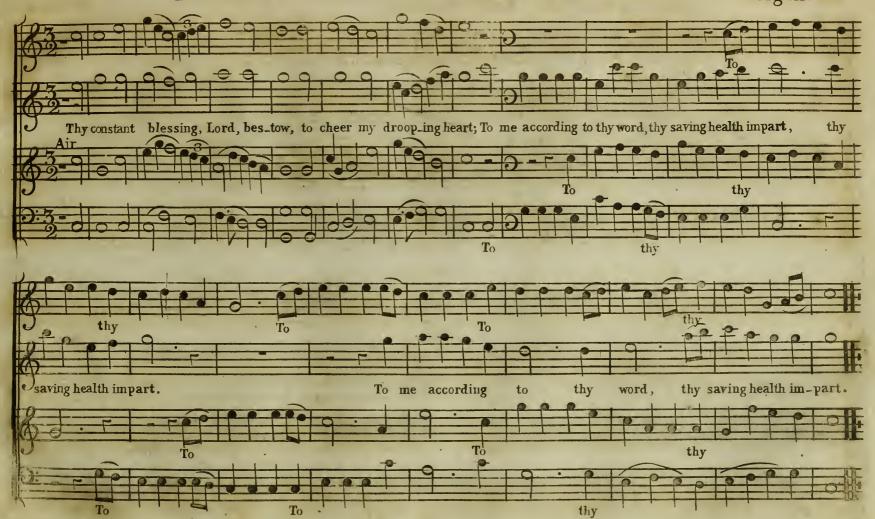


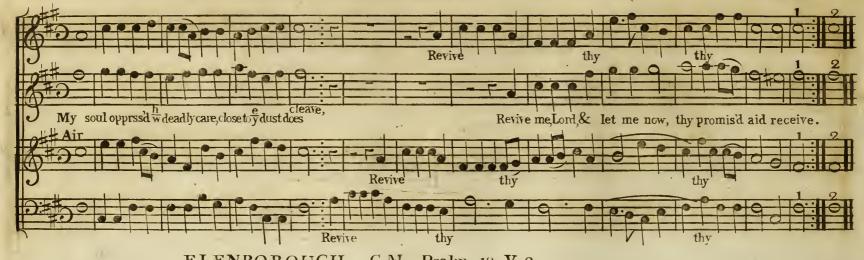




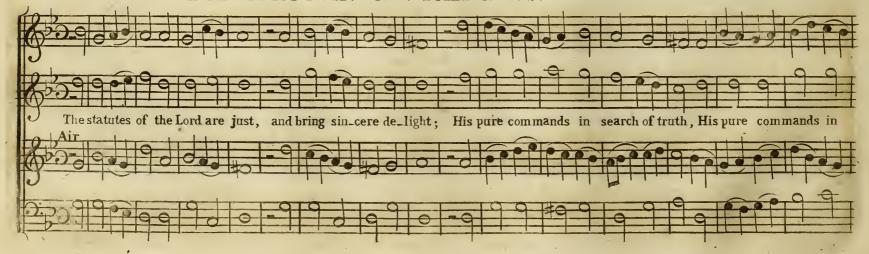




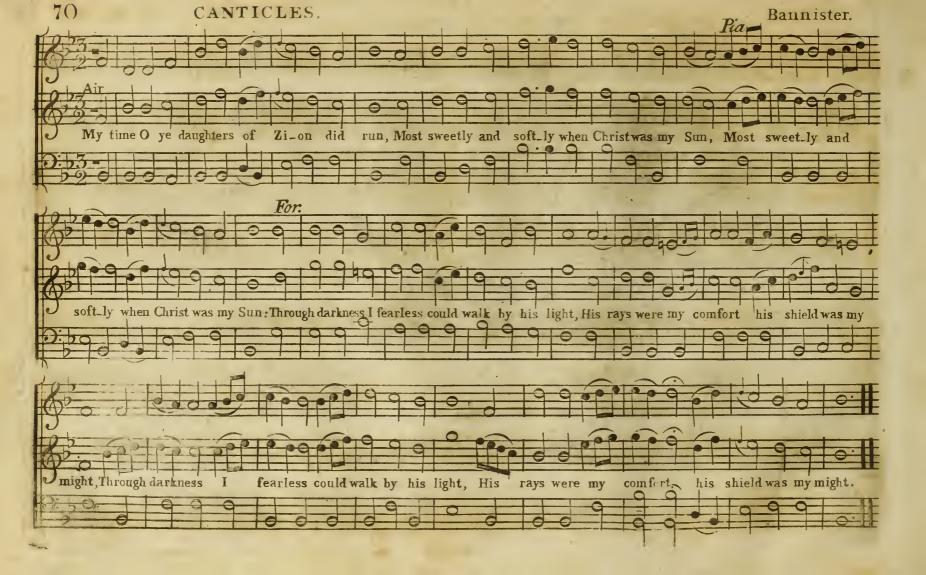


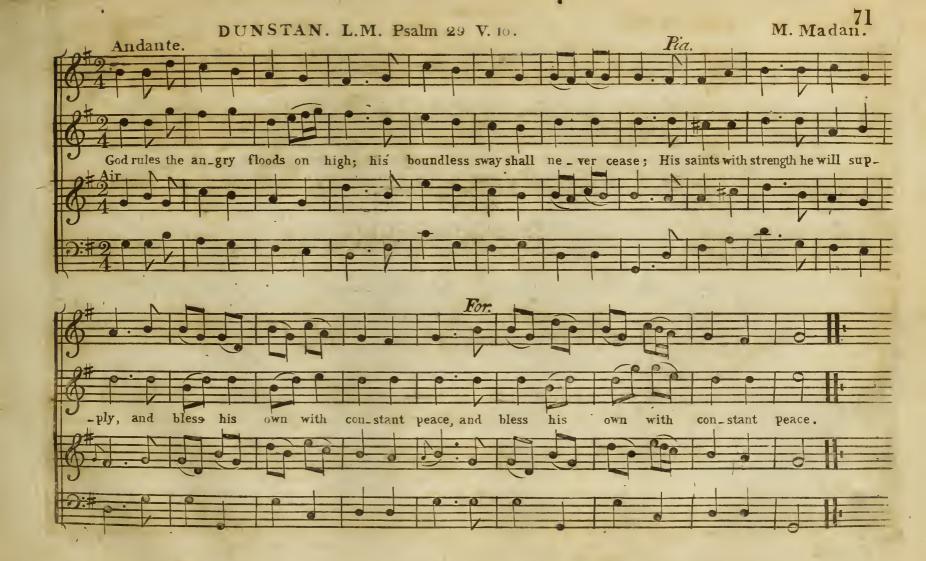


ELENBOROUGH. C.M. Psalm 19 V. 8.

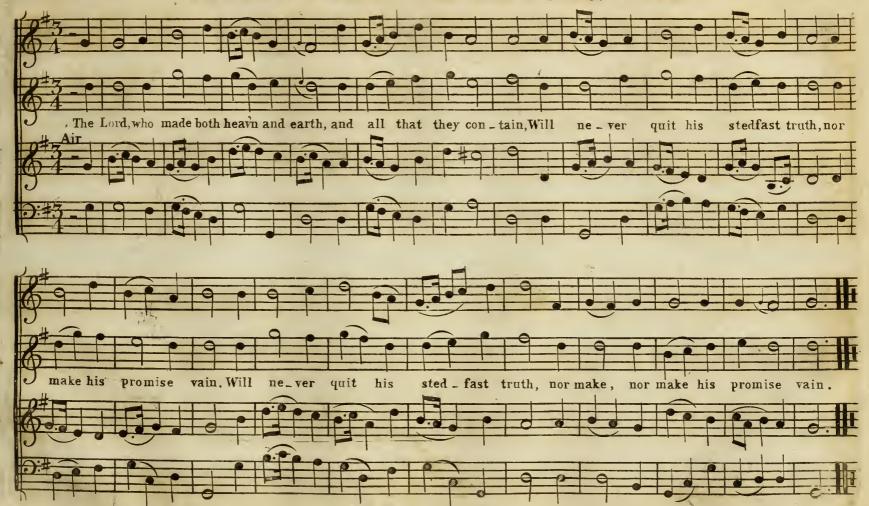




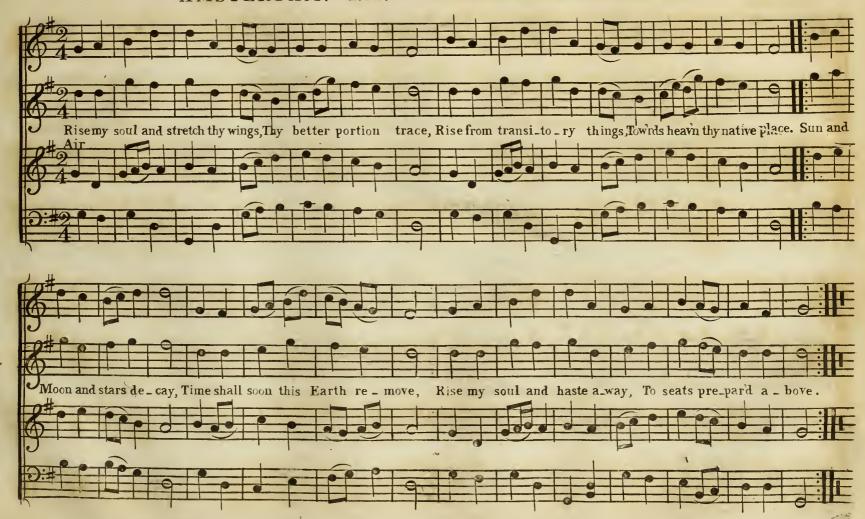




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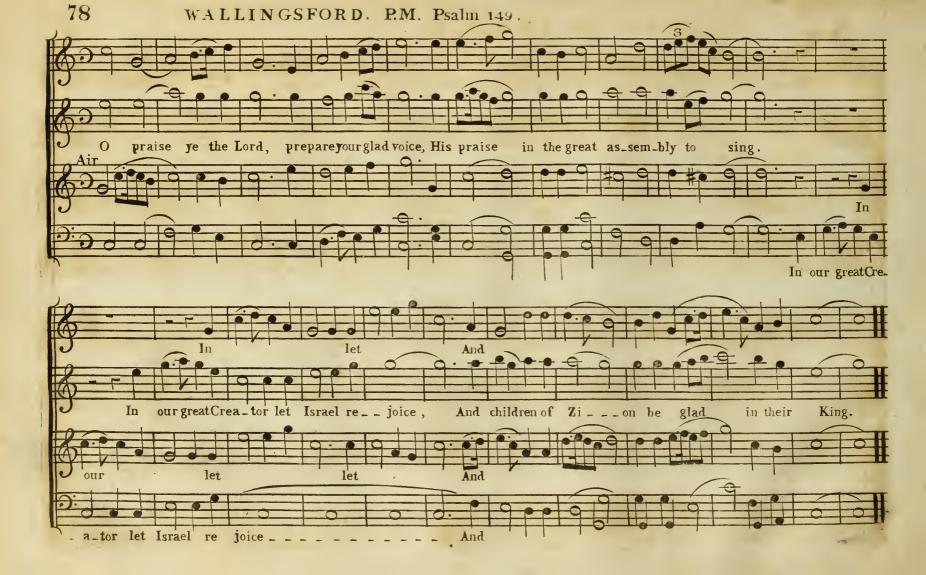


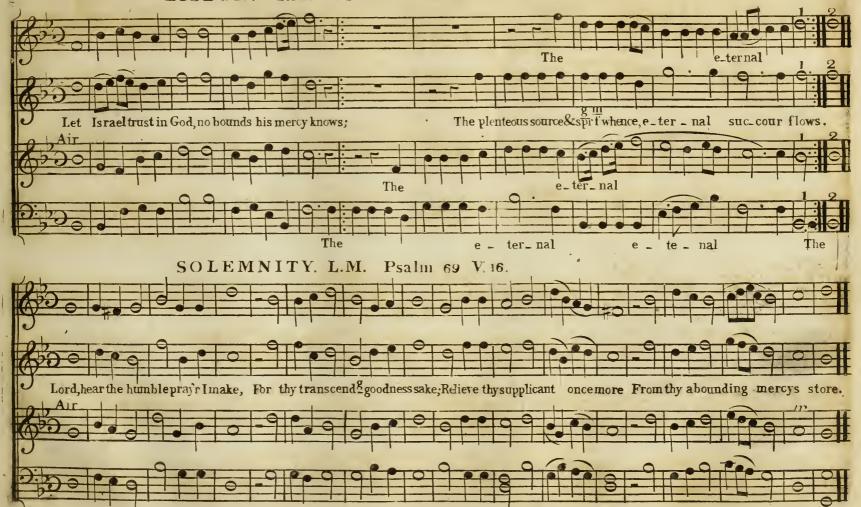






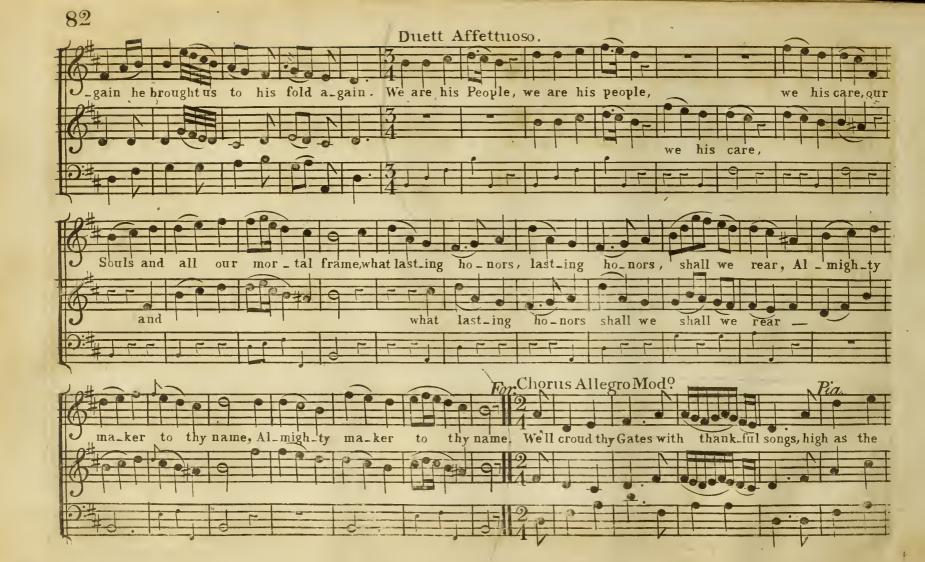




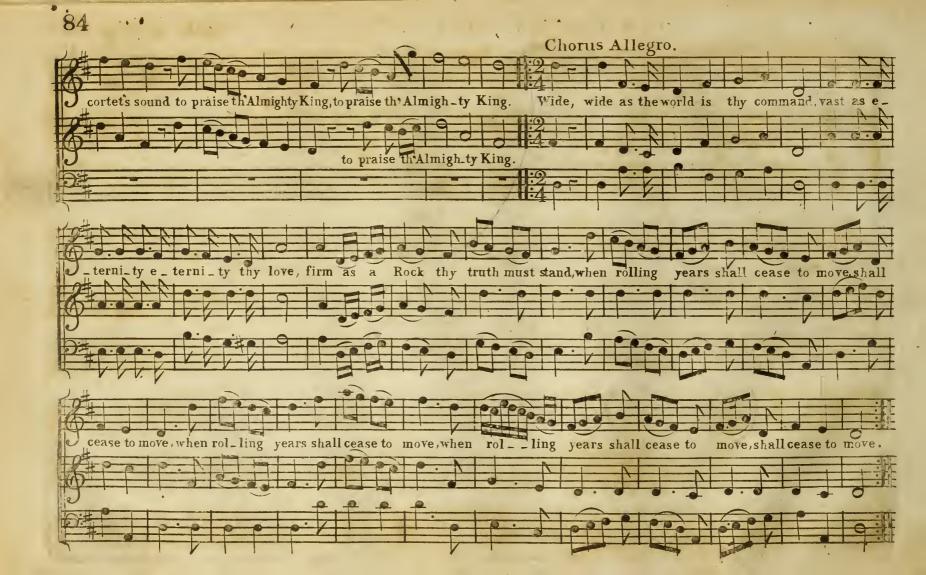


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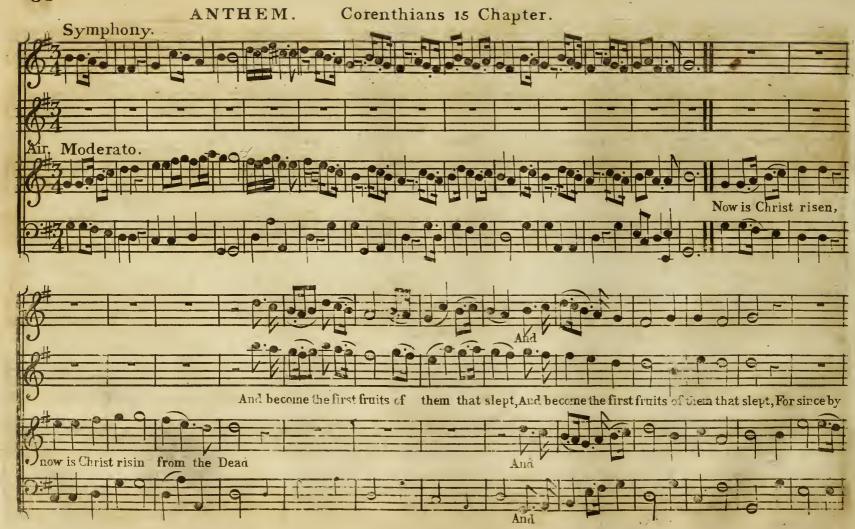
















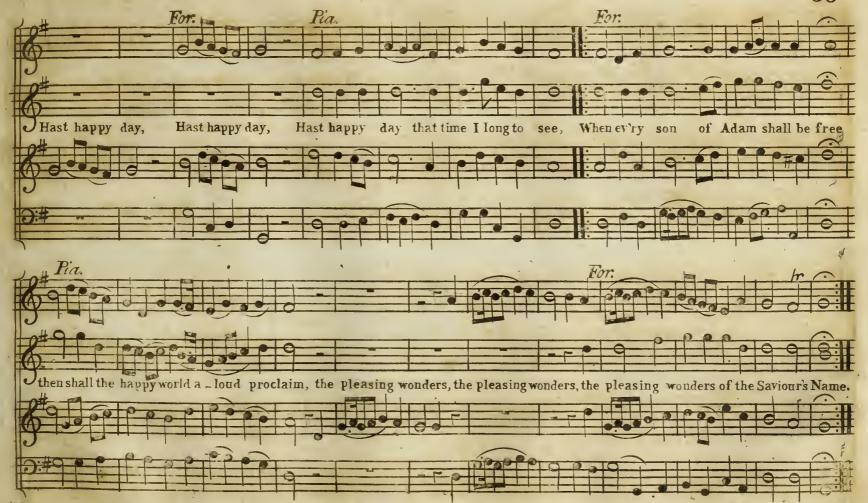
























102 KEDRON. W. E. Miller. Thou sweet gliding Kedron, by thy silver stream Our Saviour at midnight when Cynthia's pale beam Shone bright on the waters, wd frequent_ly stray, And lose in thy murmers, and lose in thy murmers the toils of the day, the toils of the day,

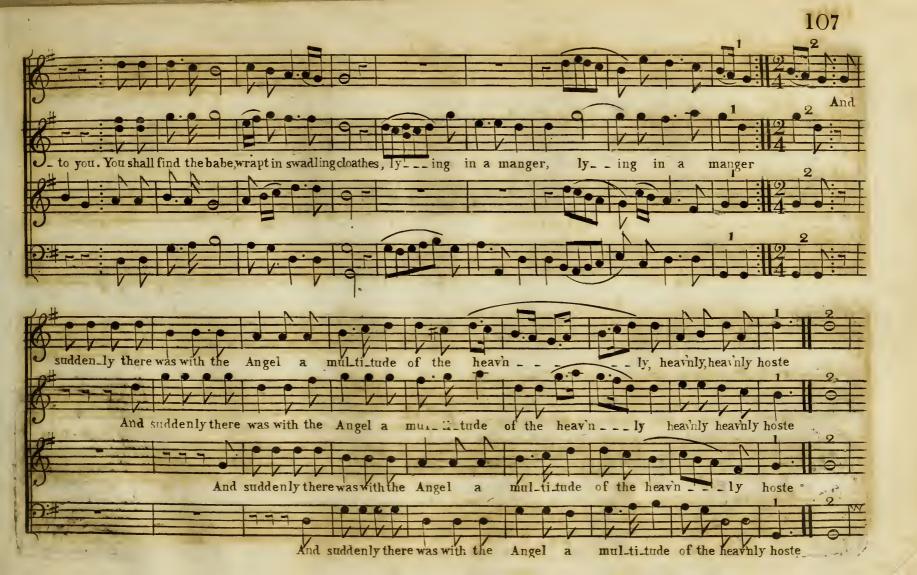


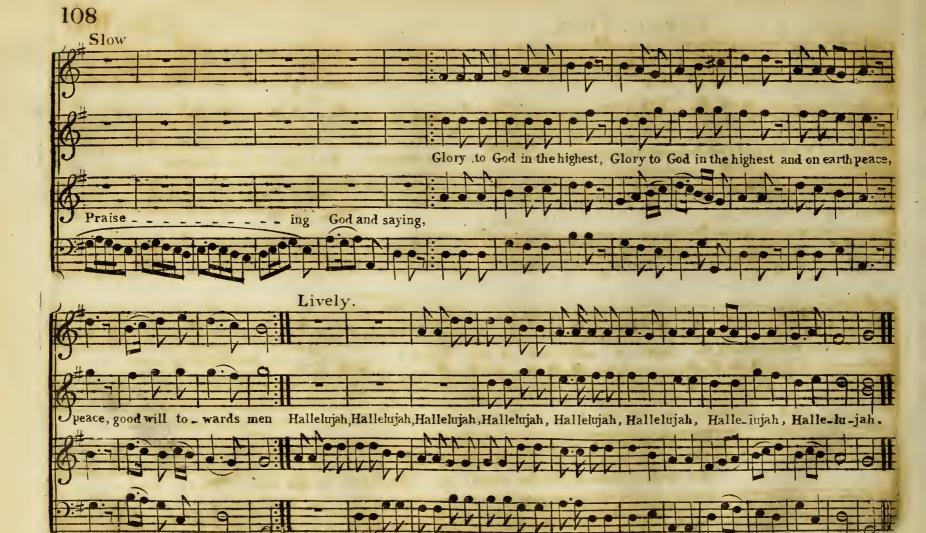
















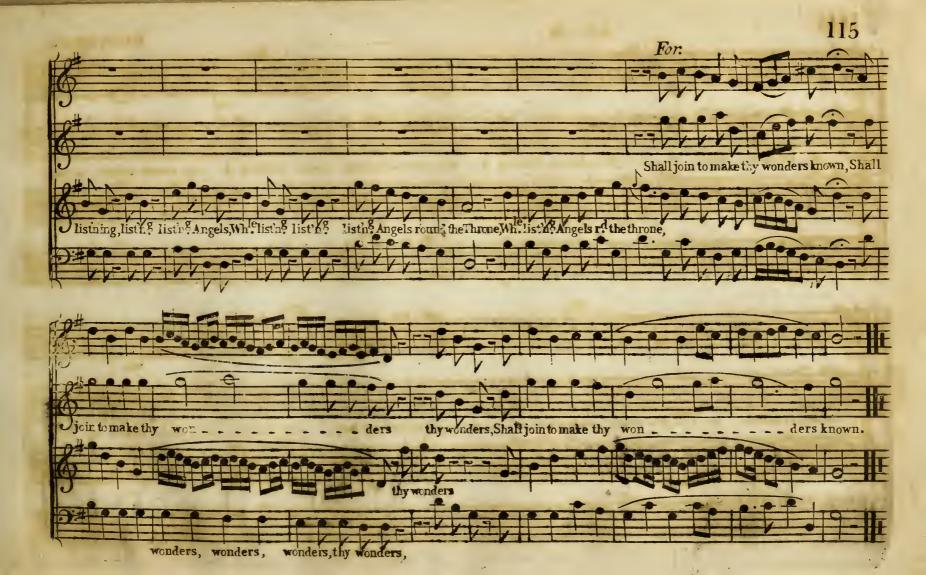










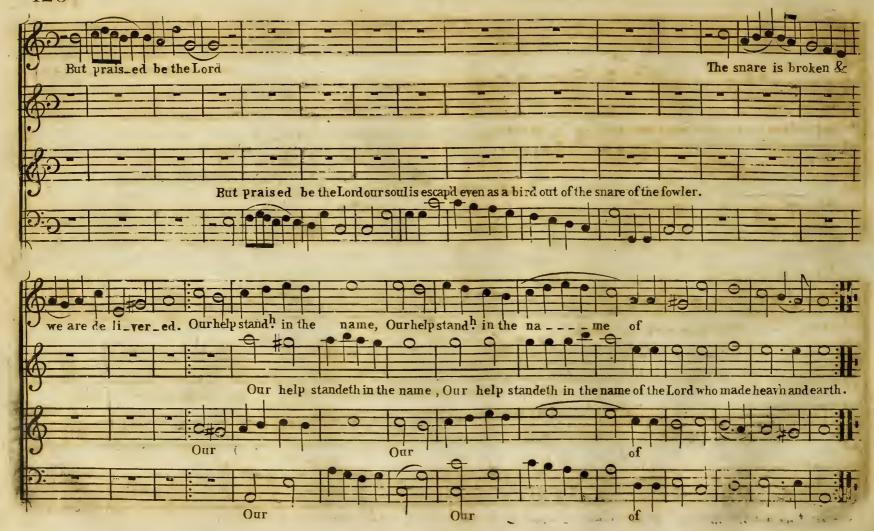












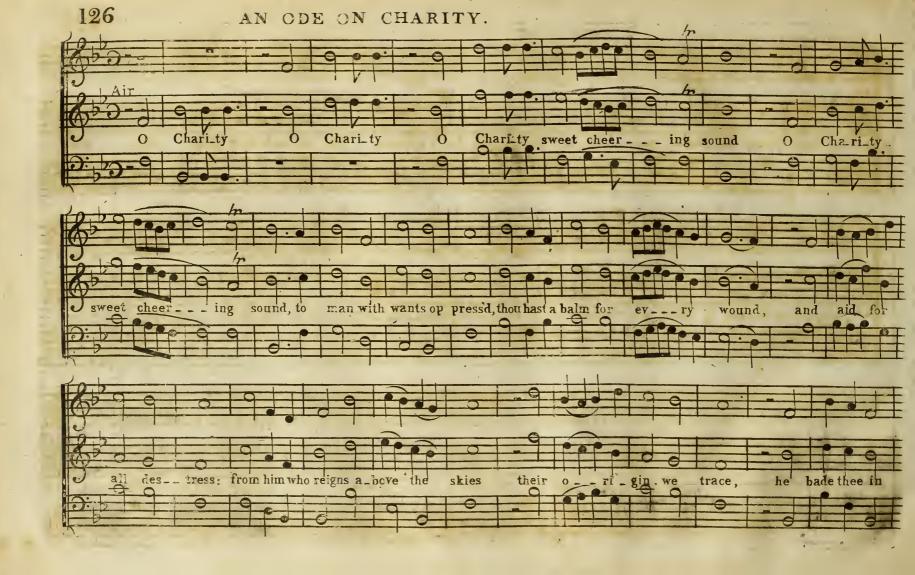












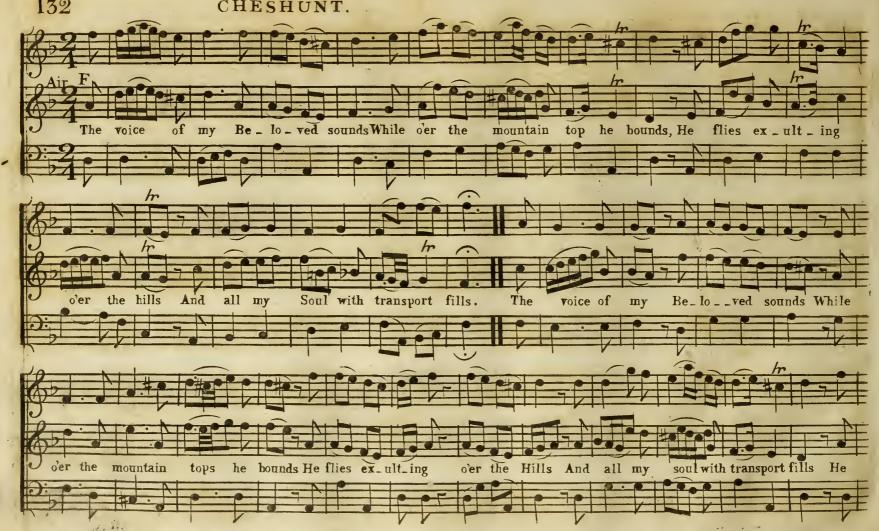




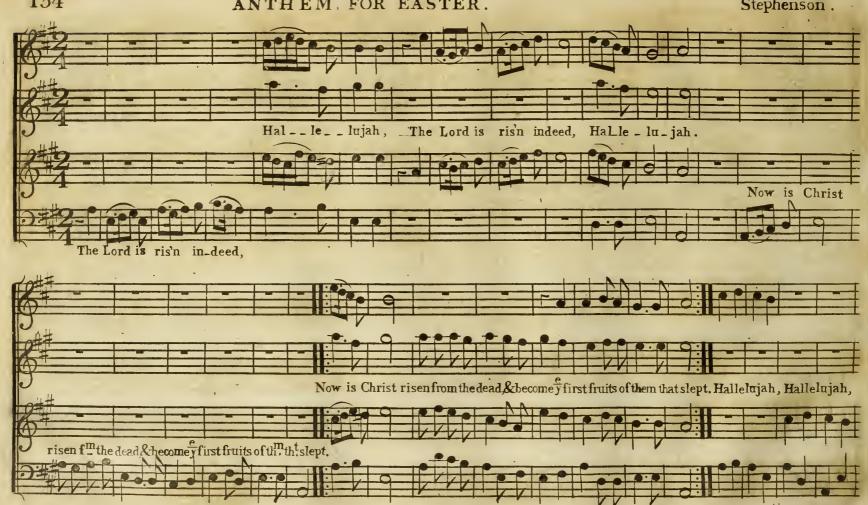


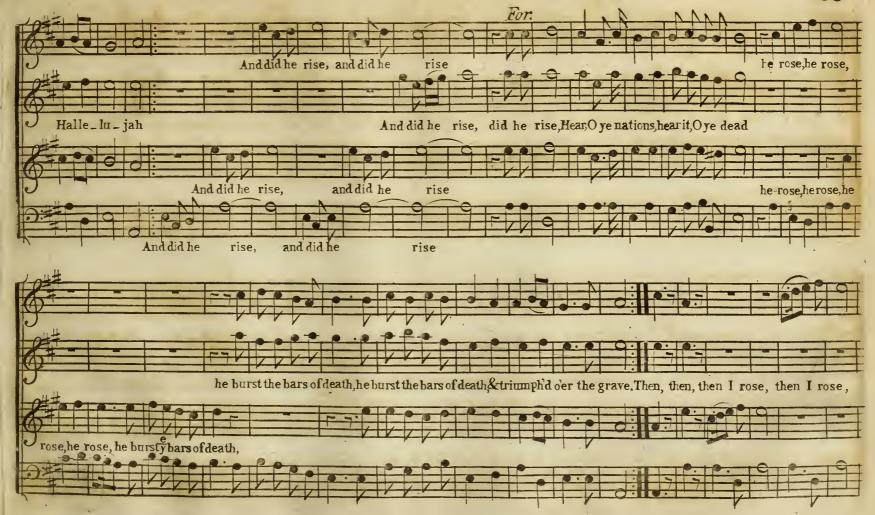












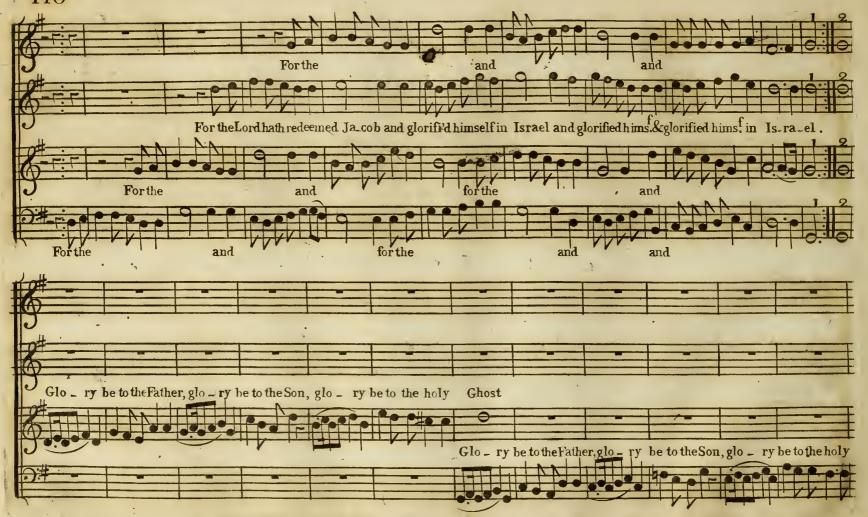


































150 SHEFFIELD. Breillat. Sinners O why so thought less grown, Why in suchdreadful haste to die; Daring to leap to worlds un known, Headless a egainst thy God to fly. Wilt thou dispise e_ter_nal fate, Urg'd on by sin's fan _ tas_tic. dreams, Madly attempt th'in _fer_nal

